

## Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

FRIDAY : : FEBRUARY 17.

## THE COLONIAL PROJECT.

Without making specific recommendations, the Governor draws, in his message to the Legislature, a very attractive sketch of the insular type of government, as exemplified in Porto Rico, and contrasts it with the Territorial organization here. Porto Rico keeps its own income, regulates its own immigration, levies its own revenue taxes, is exempt from the American coastwise shipping laws, is not restricted as to special legislation and enjoys absolute free trade with the United States. In other words it has the privileges and immunities of annexation and none of the burdens and drawbacks by which Hawaii, as the price of its Territorial dignity, has been visited.

But for one or two things the exchange of Hawaii's present organization for that of Porto Rico would be ideal; but these things are so important to the well-being of Hawaii that we wonder they should have been overlooked in the Governor's message.

What guarantee have we, for example, that, if Hawaii became an insular possession, it would continue to enjoy free trade with the United States? No treaty can be made on the subject, as Hawaii is no longer a treaty-making power, and even if it were, treaties may be abrogated. A special or a general law may be passed but the element of finality is still lacking. As Hawaii stands, its free trade rights are established by the Constitution of the United States and there is no danger that the Territory will ever be deprived of them. But as an insular dependency Hawaii would be the mere creature of Congress; and if an interest with much money and many votes should go before that body protesting against the free admission of competing products, created by "pauper labor," how could we, with our slight influence at Washington, protect ourselves? But for the Spanish war we should have lost our reciprocity treaty. Might not a dozen possible contingencies compel us to give up the privilege of free trade?

It must be remembered, too, that if Hawaii became a colony and used its power to flood the islands with Asiatics, that very fact would arouse the American labor men against us and they, with the mainland sugar producers, would naturally undertake to punish us through a tariff on our staple.

Then there is the land question and the question of Americanizing this country, which ought not to be overlooked. One of the confessed objects of the insular scheme is to get back the power to make indefinite land-leases. By that system the whole country could be tied up for from fifty to ninety-nine years that an American settler could not get in edgewise. The life of any land is not in large individual or corporate land-holdings and small population but in small individual land-holdings and large population. Once California was a land of vast unfenced cattle-ranches and nobody thrived but the cattlemen. Then the baronial estates were broken up and the greatest good came to the greatest number. Hawaii will not do well to develop backward into anything like the California system of 1855, even for the sake of sugar. It owes to itself the adoption of what is best in the California system of 1905—one in which the people have had their chance and in which, at the same time, the old staple industry has expanded. We can have a Hawaii, if we will of sugar, cattle, tobacco, sisal, pine, bananas, dairy products and all the rest or a Hawaii of sugar alone and that dependent, for its very life, on the fluctuating will of Congress. Or we may stay as we are and "develop along American lines" to the immense advantage of all concerned, the sugar men included. The latter may not get all the land and all the privileges but they will be secure in what they have and will be well-recompensed.

As a Territory we know precisely where we are and can discount the future. We are moored to the rock of the constitution and as long as the rock lasts we shall be safe. Everyone of our products will have free access to the American market. But if we slip the cable and go gallivanting off into unknown and practically uncharted seas, nobody can tell, until the event itself arrives, where we shall bring up and in what shape we shall then be. Is it not the wiser and the wisest plan to adopt Shakespeare's advice to endure the ills we have rather than to fly to others that we know not of?

There seems to be an increase of Japanese divorce cases in our courts these days. It might be advisable for the authorities to get a line on these cases, for perjury there may be a commercial transaction behind one of them now and again. The campaign vigorously waged by the Federal officials for a couple of years past may have suggested some new wrinkles to the Oriental buyers and sellers of wives "married in Japan." These remarks have no reference to any particular case now pending, but are thrown out as a word to the wise.

## AN AGRICULTURAL PARALLEL.

The people who carp at the agricultural capacity of Hawaii have their prototypes in the early annals of California. When the miners flocked there in 1849 and for some years later, they regarded California as a desert in which any form of agriculture would be necessarily fruitless. Coming from the verdant East and knowing nothing of irrigation, they looked askance at the treeless and arid mesas, the summer's drought, the sand and adobe, at the bunch-grass and prickly pear. To them California was merely a mining country to which one's daily bread must be imported; and for a good while they brought wheat, fruits, vegetables and even soft-filling for their beds from Hawaii.

Necessity, in due time, drove them to the cultivation of wheat—in which the mission fathers had, indeed, preceded them—and of fruit and garden truck. They were amazed to find, even in the valley of the San Joaquin, that when they "tinkled the earth with a hoe it laughed a harvest." Of all places the San Joaquin had been the most unpromising; and in 1852 a Government survey and pronounced its name hopeless. It was part of the Great American Desert we used to see on the maps; a spot inhabitable only by the Indian, the rattlesnake and the horned toad. Indeed, all of California was so maligned by no less a personage than Daniel Webster who, rising in his place in the Senate to discuss the proposed annexation of California, said:

"What do we want of this vast, worthless area, this region of savages and wild beasts, of deserts, of shifting sands and whirlwinds, of dust, of cactus and prairie dogs? To what use could we ever hope to put these great deserts or these endless mountain ranges, impenetrable or covered to their bases with eternal snow? What can we ever hope to do with the western coast, a coast of three thousand miles, rockbound, cheerless and uninviting, with not a harbor in it? What use have we for such a country? Mr. President, I will never vote one cent from the public treasury to place the Pacific coast one inch nearer Boston than it is today."

But California gradually, but surely, unfolded itself. First vegetables and cereals were raised; then fruit and wine were added to the resources of the new State; and today there is little grown in the north temperate zone which does not find in California a natural habitat. And now agricultural artists are all the time being discovered. Observe this in a recent number of the Los Angeles Times:

"The possibilities of the soil in California are constantly widening. Fifty years ago, the pioneers doubted whether California would ever be able to raise enough wheat for home consumption. Ten years ago, it was generally understood that we could not raise good apples in Southern California. A display of Southern California apples, made at the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce last year, opened the eyes of many people on this subject. It is true that apples cannot be successfully grown all over Southern California—nor can oranges for that matter—but in a section which possesses such a remarkable variety of climate and soil, ranging from the frostless belts of the foothills to mountain valleys, where there is snow for several months of the year, it would be strange if some localities were not found where the apple, regarded by some as the king of fruits, flourishes."

Had the early miners found in California a country like Hawaii, the question of agricultural capacity would not have been raised. One glance at the Hawaiian lands would have been enough to teach them, coming as they did from eastern and southern farms, that these islands were the natural home of the husbandman. Singularly enough, however, it is our own people who, in so many cases, remain to be convinced, despite the ostentatious results of sugar planting, the truck farm successes of the Asiatics, the lusty growth of banana, pineapple and sisal and the encouraging news about tobacco and vanilla. In time, of course, Hawaiians will wake up to their opportunities, as Californians have done; but it is a pity that their eyes are not open now.

It is well known that the printing grafters are trying to get Mahelona appointed chairman of the printing committee with a view to working the old game. There is but one way to deal with the printing question, and that is to let the legislative work out to the lowest bidder. If Mahelona gets the control of the matter the fat will be in the fire and the smell will probably reach the nostrils of the grand jury.

The Governor does well to call the attention of the Legislature to the need of an act regarding and controlling trust companies and building and loan associations. The Advertiser's expose of Strauch and his shady methods, and the presence here of agencies for fiscal corporations which have no rating, ought to impel the Legislature to surround the public with ample safeguards. Too many restrictions of the sort insisted upon by States like New York, Massachusetts and Ohio cannot be applied to institutions which get the people's money into their hands on the unguaranteed promise to return it with fourfold increase.

Evidently the Baltic fleet means to start from Madagascar for the Orient in the early spring. Meanwhile the Japanese dockyards are busy duplicating the American submarine boats which they bought awhile back. Some surprise parties may meet Rodjensky "low down."

The rumor that Kuropatkin is to be recalled is followed by a report that Sakharoff will succeed him. Kuropatkin has been driven back in every pitched battle, has lost over 40,000 men and has failed to relieve Port Arthur. With 60,000 troops he supinely watches the Japanese. Kuropatkin is a good man to send back to the duck farm.

The House lost a chance to save \$10 or more at no harm to the public interest, by cutting out the stenographer's fee. The bill is as useless as a bill which in waiting and ought to be thrown out as a word to the wise.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Knudsen's election to the speakership has encouraged the hope of the business people that the session will be short and productive. He is a man who understands what the taxpayers want and is depended upon to stop grafting. Mr. Isenborg, the new president of the Senate, arouses similar expectations.

If the Legislature should work as a private concern, vested with like responsibilities would do, the session could be over in thirty or forty days. It is not necessary to use up the time limit. By working at the start as it does toward the end of the session, the Legislature could give the public business quick dispatch. That would be a refreshing experience for the taxpayers.

The most serious business before the Legislature is the County Government Act. Under this head we invite special attention to the warning of the Governor, not only as to the possibility that the Legislature has no power to enact such a law as the party platform demanded, but as to the matters touched upon in the following paragraph:

Our present financial burdens could not be borne were our islands less productive, yet if the expression of the political parties fully represents the sentiment of the voters, they at least seem to be willing, by the adoption of additional burdens to undertake still greater obligations. So serious a problem should cause us to pause and consider.

## IN OTHER WORDS, COUNT THE COST.

The best wishers for Hawaii desire that the wages of school teachers should be restored to the old figures. To meet the increased expense, money should be saved from the National Guard appropriation, subsidies, etc., and from the various other leaks which, in the past, have done so much to drain the treasury. By adopting the Advertiser's plan to let the printing contracts to the lowest responsible bidder, a considerable sum could be passed to the credit of the educational fund.

The Legislature starts with everybody's good will. It has its own honor and the honor of the Republic party to preserve. Unfortunately it has put a few sealwags in its salaried positions, the result possibly of trading for higher places. The only way to atone for this error to the taxpayers will be to watch such men and prevent their grafting. As for the rest, the way seems open and easy to a successful session.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature which convenes today has serious responsibilities to meet. Work is out for it which will test its industry and civic patriotism and bring it face to face with the criticism of Washington, as well as of Hawaii. Much depends upon how things are started. If the best men in the Legislature are put in charge of the committee, and there is a strong, honest speaker to preside over the House, the session ought to answer the best expectations of the public and of Congress.

There are, of course, some grafters in the Legislature and, as we have pointed out before, they are in a position to do more mischief, if permitted to, than their kind has done in Hawaii for a long time past. It should be kept clearly in view that self-government in Hawaii is not yet established. What Congress has given, Congress may take away; and at this time, when many Congressmen are considering whether it would not be better to put Hawaii into the colonial class, the Legislature cannot afford to let its grafters control it. Economy, retrenchment and reform are watchwords which ought to be heeded for safety's sake.

There is danger in the possession of nearly undivided control of both houses—danger of factions and cabals to take the place of definite party lines; and at the same time a fixed responsibility for all that happens which cannot be unloaded on Democrats and Home Rulers. Under these circumstances the closer all the leaders get to the Governor, the more likely they will be to preserve harmony and work with a single purpose.

Bills of sales and warranty death bonds to clinch them in a female slave traffic, which have been produced in recent prosecutions of Chinese for peonage, would indicate that our older acquaintances from the Orient possess a finer technique in the nefarious commerce than the Japanese. Can such things be in Honolulu after nearly a century of western enlightenment? This is what many may ask. In all probability they have existed ever since the advent of the Chinese, but are only now being dragged to the surface—thanks to the long and the strong arm of United States law.

The schools will fare very well if the Legislature accepts the Governor's estimates. The appropriations for the biennial period beginning in 1904 were \$677,792. For the biennial period beginning this year, the Governor asks for \$832,590, a substantial increase. The extra money is needed, for the most part, to make the hire worthy of the laborer. It ought to be appropriated.

The enemies of Representative Nakuna, whose pet phrase for him was "smiling benevolence," are invited to notice the good work he did for Knudsen. Nakuna would have been invaluable if long, but he stood out for the best man, irrespective of color.

## HIDES WANTED

The undersigned will pay 8 cents per pound for green salted hides from 40 to 50 pounds weight each.

Correspond with us before selling.

M. W. McCHESNEY &amp; SONS.

HONOLULU.

## BROTHER OF JONES

Dayton Jones, a brother of the defendant, was on the witness stand in the murder trial most of yesterday. His story was largely of the defendant's worrying about his wife to the extent, after the divorce, of pining away considerably in physical condition. The defendant had been seven months abstaining, when he began to drown his feelings in Madeira wine varied by an occasional nip of whiskey.

Previous to the calling of Jones the cross-examination of Martin was concluded, and for a quarter of an hour before adjournment at 4:30 p. m. Edward Woodward was on the stand.

The day was as prolific as usual of objections from counsel on either side to the evidence sought to be elicited by the other.

## FISHERY RIGHTS ESTABLISHED.

Three decisions have been rendered by Judge De Bolt establishing vested rights in ea fisheries under the Organic Act, and pursuant to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Damon case.

Rev. H. H. Parker is plaintiff in the first judgment given, his fishery being that of Kalokohauhu, district of Koolau, island of Oahu.

The Territory of Hawaii, defendant, "admitted that said fishery as set out and described in plaintiff's complaint herein was awarded and confirmed to Kamakahonu by Royal Patent 7158, L. C. A. 35, and that plaintiff has an absolute estate in fee simple in said fishery.

"Following the case of Damon vs. Hawaii, 194 U. S. 154," the decision runs, "the court finds that plaintiff has a vested right as owner in said sea fishery, and let judgment be entered establishing his right to said fishery."

Grace Kahoalii's case is next in order, though final papers are not completed. Her fishery is in or near the ahupuaa of Papaakoa, district of Koolau, island of Oahu, and was devised to her by the will of Queen Emma, whose title vested in Royal Patent 5590, L. C. A. 229, appana 2 to Kaula.

William G. Irwin has a vested right established in the fishery of Panahaha at Kaneohe, Koolau, Oahu, founded on the award to W. Harbottle by R. P. No. 5583.

Cases of fisheries not specially mentioned in the ancient conveyances of land in front of which they lie are still pending decision.

## PACIFIC HEIGHTS RAILWAY.

New blood was injected into the dispute over the confirmation of the sale of the Pacific Heights Railway Co.'s property at the continued hearing before Judge Robin on yesterday. C. S. Desky, who, the previous day, as his own advocate, had to contend with a host of trained lawyers, now came into court with Thayer & Hemenway as counsel for him. They asked for a continuance to enable them to look into the matter, which was granted. Cecil Brown, the principal bondholder, attended this session.

## QUEEN EMMA'S LANDS.

The Queen's Hospital by its treasurer, E. F. Bishop, answers the bill of complaint of Bruce Cartwright, trustee, among other things saying:

"That it denies that it is uncertain whether or not the several parcels of land enumerated in said bill of complaint should be turned over to the Queen's Hospital, and it alleges and claims that the possession of said lands should be delivered by said plaintiff to this defendant."

The lands in question are of the estate of the late Queen Emma, certain life beneficiaries of which have died.

## PROBATE.

C. Schoellkopf was appointed guardian of Samuel Spivak, a minor, by Judge De Bolt. The minor has no estate but his father is dead and his mother living in New Haven, Conn., and he desires to enter the U. S. naval service as a seaman apprentice, which he cannot do without the consent of his parents or guardian.

The value of the late William Francis Love's estate is returned at \$2510 by Harry Armitage, Charles Chillingworth and C. A. K. Hopkins, appraisers.

Judge Robinson approved the final accounts of K. Yamamoto, administrator of the estate of Fukujiro Niiya, deceased.

The estate of the late Eduardo Jose Teves is valued at \$1378.45 in an inventory filed by Caroline Teves, administratrix.

K. Ono's final account, as administrator of the estate of M. Ohkubara, deceased, shows receipts of \$288.05 and payments of \$83.50.

William R. Castle was appointed administrator of the estate of Kamalo, or Henry Kawai, deceased, under \$200 bond, by Judge De Bolt.

## DIVORCE.

Zuru Ozaki sues her husband, Tasuke Ozaki, for divorce on the ground of failure to support her. They were married in Japan on September 20, 1893, and have no children.

Judge Robinson signed an order requiring Thomas Dickson to furnish reasonable security for the payment of alimony to his wife under the decree of divorce granted to her.

## COURT NOTES.

A demurrer has been entered in the suit of W. R. Castle vs. W. O. Smith, executor of the will of W. L. Wilcox. It is an action on two promissory notes, for \$600 and \$100 respectively, with interest at 12 per cent per annum. The notes were secured by mortgage on real estate, a sale of which under foreclosure realized \$61.76, and at the date of summons the debt claimed amounted to \$765.44.

James E. Fullerton moves to quash

## LOCAL BREVITIES

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

The new police regulations went into effect at midnight last night.

Dr. F. R. Day will succeed Judge Harwell as president of the University Club.

Very little was doing on change yesterday. Thirteen shares of McBryde sold at \$5.75 and thirty-eight Oolaka at \$7.50. These are both big drops in price.

Senator Palmer Woods held a Democratic caucus all by himself yesterday morning, and resolved to make no nomination for the Presidency of the Senate.

Walter P. Dillingham departed quite unexpectedly on the Siberia last Monday. He goes to San Francisco on a business trip and will return to Honolulu after spending about a week on the coast.

Herbert Young was appointed Captain of the Harbor Police by High Sheriff Henry yesterday. The appointment is the cause of much satisfaction on the front where Young is very popular.

According to the Hawaii Shiping, the Manager of Waianae plantation is on such good terms with his laborers, that the Japanese consented to postpone their celebration of the fall of Port Arthur in order to get in some cane that needed cutting.

The gas company people have notified Superintendent of Public Works C. S. Holloway that they intend to begin laying their pipe line on Nuuanu street in about six weeks. As a consequence the Road Department has postponed its contemplated operations on Nuuanu street until after the pipe has been laid and is taking hold of the improving of Hackfeld and Kapiolani streets instead.

Governor Carter has been privately advised from Washington that there seems to be no opposition among Senators to the confirmation of the nomination of Arthur Wilder. But nothing has been done about it, and in the meantime the work of the Supreme Court is at a standstill. The nomination has now been in the hands of the Senate about two weeks. In the same connection, the nomination of Mr. Pratt to be postmaster at Honolulu has not been confirmed either.

W. H. Hoogs is returning from the coast to the Korea.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew had a very interesting meeting last night at St. Andrew's cathedral schoolroom.

Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson is returning in the Alameda from his loan mission to New York and succeeding visit to Washington.

It is intimated that Messrs. Underwood and Brown's exploiting of Johnston Island may be disputed by Great Britain, which annexed the island in 1892 by means of the cruiser Champlain.

Gerrit P. Wilder has had polarized a sample of sugar made on the plantation of his late father, S. G. Wilder, at Kaula, Oahu, in 1864. It polarized 76.3 degrees, which would make it worth \$40 a ton in New York today. The sample has been preserved in sealed glass.

## WILL BANQUET ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY

A number of leading Irishmen of Honolulu met at Waverley Hall last night and decided to hold a banquet in honor of the anniversary of St. Patrick. Charles McCarthy was in the chair, and James Hughes was Secretary. Because the Hibernians have already announced that they would have literary exercises and a celebration on the 17th, it was decided, so that there should be no clashing and that all Irishmen might participate, that the banquet should be held on the night of March 16. The following committees were appointed to have charge of the affair:

Committee on Banquet—C. K. Quinn, J. Lucas and T. J. Cahalan.  
Literary Committee—J. A. Hughes, Wm. C. McCarthy, F. J. McLaughlin.  
Finance Committee—S. Crook, J. I. Nolan, J. A. Morgan.

It is the purpose of those having the affair in charge to make the celebration one of the greatest that has ever been held in Honolulu, and to that end the co-operation of all the sons of the Green Isle is heartily asked.

There will be a meeting next Monday evening, when the committees will report progress.

## A SWELL AFFAIR AT THE YOUNG

A number of the ladies of the Young Hotel have combined for the purpose of giving a Washington's birthday social hop. They have set the date for Tuesday evening, Feb. 21, so as not to conflict with other entertainments. The ladies have secured from Manager Lake the exclusive use of the roof garden and pavilions for the evening mentioned and will issue their own invitations. Cards will be sent out today through the mail and by messenger. While the ladies desire a bal poude, still they leave that to the opinion of their guests. The hop will be an affair of special social distinction.

The indictment against him for malicious injury on the ground that he was discharged on a nolle prosequi under a former indictment for the same offense. The motion comes up for hearing on Monday. A plea in bar has also been entered by defendant.

An amended answer has been filed in the suit of Sister Albertina, trustee, vs. David Kawanakoa et al.

## Eruptions

Dry, moist, sandy tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to take

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Which thoroughly cleanse the blood, expelling all humors and building up the whole system. They cure

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. G. Hines, Frank, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time; and Miss Alvina Walter, Box 212, Algona, Wisc., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of Hood's than can be published.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

## BUSINESS CARS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

J. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, February 16, 1905.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	dis.	Ask.
MERCHANDISE.				
C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.	\$1,000,000	100	400	
SUGAR.				
Kauai	5,000,000	30	29 1/2	30
Haw. Agricultural	1,000,000	100		80
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,812,750	100		80 1/2
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	60	32	30
Honolulu	700,000	100		17 1/2
Honolulu	2,000,000	100		20 1/2
Hulu	200,000	100		150
Kahuku	600,000	50		32
Kihikihi Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50	13 1/2	13 1/2
Kipahulu	100,000	100		60
Koloa	100,000	100		180
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	8,500,000	30	9	10 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co.	8,500,000	100		145
Olokele	1,000,000	100		200
Oolaka	500,000	20	7 1/2	8
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	8,500,000	100		8
Olokele	1,000,000	100		200
Panama Sugar Plant. Co.	5,000,000	50		100
Pacific	800,000	100		285
Papaakoa	100,000	100		175
Peepee	750,000	100		180
Pioneer	2,750,000	100		175
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	71	74
Waikuku	700,000	100		22 1/2
Waipahoehoe	250,000	100		100
STEAMSHIP CO.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		140
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	800,000	100		125
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100		105
H. K. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	64	101
Hulu	200,000	100		180
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	100		9 1/2
O. K. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100		73 1/2
Hilo & R. Co.	1,000,000	100		100
BONDS.				
Haw. Ter. & P. Co. (Fire Claims)				
Haw. Ter. & P. Co.				
Haw. Ter. & P. Co.				</